# OPEN MEETING AGENDA ITEM



DOCKETED BY

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION 1 ORIGINAL 2 **COMMISSIONERS** 2011 SEP -2 P 1:40 GARY PIERCE, Chairman 3 **BOB STUMP** AZ CORP COMMISSION 4 SANDRA D. KENNEDY , DOCKET CONTROL PAUL NEWMAN 5 **BRENDA BURNS** 6 IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DOCKET NO. SW-20445A-09-0077 GLOBAL WATER - PALO VERDE UTILITIES 7 COMPANY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUST AND REASONABLE RATES AND CHARGES FOR UTILITY 8 SERVICE DESIGNED TO REALIZE A REASONABLE RATE OF RETURN ON THE FAIR VALUE OF ITS PROPERTY THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DOCKET NO. W-02451A-09-0078 10 VALENCIA WATER COMPANY – GREATER BUCKEYE DIVISION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF 11 JUST AND REASONABLE RATES AND CHARGES FOR 12 UTILITY SERVICE DESIGNED TO REALIZE A REASONABLE RATE OF RETURN ON THE FAIR 13 VALUE OF ITS PROPERTY THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA 14 IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DOCKET NO. W-01732A-09-0079 WILLOW VALLEY WATER CO. FOR THE 15 ESTABLISHMENT OF JUST AND REASONABLE RATES AND CHARGES FOR UTILITY SERVICE 16 DESIGNED TO REALIZE A REASONABLE RATE OF RETURN ON THE FAIR VALUE OF ITS PROPERTY 17 THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DOCKET NO. W-20446A-09-0080 18 GLOBAL WATER - SANTA CRUZ WATER COMPANY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUST AND 19 REASONABLE RATES AND CHARGES FOR UTILITY 20 SERVICE DESIGNED TO REALIZE A REASONABLE RATE OF RETURN ON THE FAIR VALUE OF ITS 21 PROPERTY THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DOCKET NO. W-02450A-09-0081 22 WATER UTILITY OF GREATER TONOPAH FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUST AND REASONABLE NOTICE OF FILING 23 RATES AND CHARGES FOR UTILITY SERVICE **COMMENTS TO STAFF'S** DESIGNED TO REALIZE A REASONABLE RATE OF PROPOSED ORDER 24 RETURN ON THE FAIR VALUE OF ITS PROPERTY THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA (Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff) 25 Arizona Corporation Commission 26 DOCKETED 27 SEP 2 2011

1 IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DOCKET NO. W-01212A-09-0082 VALENCIA WATER COMPANY – TOWN DIVISION 2 FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUST AND NOTICE OF FILING REASONABLE RATES AND CHARGES FOR UTILITY **COMMENTS TO STAFF'S** 3 SERVICE DESIGNED TO REALIZE A REASONABLE PROPOSED ORDER RATE OF RETURN ON THE FAIR VALUE OF ITS 4 PROPERTY THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA (Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff) 5 6 7 Global Water - Palo Verde Utilities Company, Global Water - Santa Cruz Water 8 Company, Valencia Water Company - Town Division, Valencia Water Company - Greater 9 Buckeye Division, Water Utility of Greater Tonopah and Willow Valley Water Co. (collectively, 10 the "Global Utilities") provide these comments in opposition to the Proposed Order submitted by 11 the Utilities Division ("Staff") on August 23, 2011. If approved by the Commission, Staff's 12 Proposed Order would reject the Unauthorized Discharge Tariff submitted by the Global Utilities 13 - a submission required by their recent rate order. The Global Utilities respectfully disagree with 14 Staff's conclusion because persons who unlawfully obtain discharge service by making an 15 unauthorized discharge into a wastewater system should pay for the service they receive and the 16 damage they cause; otherwise law-abiding customers will be forced to cover these expenses. 17 Moreover, Staff's proposed order appears to be inconsistent with the Global Utilities' rate order, 18 because there rate order specifically required the Global Utilities to file an Unauthorized 19 Discharge Fee Tariff to cover such situations. 20 The Global Utilities explained the purpose of the Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff in the 21 Direct Testimony of Graham Symmonds. Mr. Symmonds testified that: 22 For the same reasons it is vital that our source control program is adhered to and that no unauthorized discharges to sewers are made. One of the most difficult 23 aspects of capacity management and maintenance is ensuring that the sewers are not used illegally by septic tank haulers, or grease trap haulers. These 24 industries charge a fee for removal services and then pay a fee to locations like Waste Management's Butterfield landfill for environmentally sound disposal. 25 Rather than paying these fees, some haulers choose to simply dump their loads into a sewer system. Some of the materials that the haulers carry have the

potential to seriously disrupt our treatment processes – in some cases for many days or even weeks. We are recommending the establishment of a \$5,000

charge under an Unauthorized Sewer Discharges Tariff. Further, we

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recommend the violator be financially responsible for all costs of collection and remediation. 1

Although Staff originally expressed concerns,<sup>2</sup> after further investigation, Staff testified that "Staff agrees with the Company's proposed tariff" for the Unauthorized Discharge Fee.<sup>3</sup> The Commission agreed and required the Global Utilities to file the Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tarff, explaining:

To discourage unauthorized discharges into sewers, Applicants propose an Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff. Applicants state that septic tank haulers and grease trap haulers, who charge a fee for removal services, then pay a fee to facilities for environmentally sound disposal in landfills. Applicants state that some haulers choose instead to dump their loads into a sewer system, and that some of the materials that haulers carry have the potential to seriously disrupt its wastewater treatment processes, in some cases for many days or even weeks. Staff agrees that the Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff is appropriate, including a \$5,000 charge for violations plus all costs of collection and remediation. Applicants should file within 60 days with the Commission's Docket Control, as a compliance item in this matter, a copy of its Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff for Staff's review and the Commission's consideration.

As required by the rate decision, the Global Utilities filed their proposed tariff. Staff reviewed the tariff and issued a letter stating that the tariff was "approved as being in compliance with the" rate decision.<sup>5</sup> However, Staff later retracted the letter<sup>6</sup>, and then issued its Proposed Order recommending the Commission reject the tariff.

Staff contends that "the proposed tariff would typically apply to an individual or entity that is not a customer of the Company." It is true that these charges would typically not apply to "permanent customers" as defined in A.A.C. R14-2-601(15). Rather, the charges apply to those who unlawfully discharge waste into the Company's system, typically from a large waste disposal truck. Not every customer is a "permanent customer"; rather everyone who uses the utility's services is a customer of some type. The customers covered by this tariff might be characterized

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Exhibit A-24, Direct Testimony of Graham S. Symmonds, page 65 (emphasis added).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Exhibit A-43 (Staff Response to Global Data Request 3.10(f)).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Exhibit S-9, Surrebuttal Testimony of Darak R. Eaddy, page 12.
<sup>4</sup> Decision No. 71878 (Sept. 15, 2010) at page 71; see also page 82 (Finding of Fact No. 74) and page 87 (ordering paragraph).

Staff Letter dated June 21, 2011 (Attachment A).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Staff Letter dated August 10, 2011 (<u>Attachment B</u>).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Staff Memorandum dated August 23, 2011 at page 2.

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as "unauthorized customers." Indeed, the Commission has used the term "unauthorized customers" in this way in the past.8

Staff also expresses concern that applying the tariff as contemplated would be "beyond the Commission's regulatory authority." But the Commission has authority to establish just and reasonable rates and charges for services provided by a utility, regardless of whether the customer is a regular "permanent customer." The Arizona Constitution provides that the "corporation commission shall have full power to, and shall, prescribe just and reasonable classifications to be used and just and reasonable rates and charges to be made and collected, by public service corporations within the state for service rendered therein..." Likewise, Title 40 requires that "[c]harges demanded or received by a public service corporation for any commodity or service shall be just and reasonable" and grants the Commission power over "rates, fares, tolls, rentals, charges or classifications, or any of them, demanded or collected by any public service corporation for any service, product, or commodity...." Rates for such services are to be filed as tariffs subject to Commission review. 12 Thus, the Commission has authority to determine the rates charged by public service corporations for services rendered within Arizona.

Here, the waste disposal haulers who make unauthorized discharges receive a service – the disposal of their waste; it is just an unauthorized service. These unauthorized disposers create serious costs and disruptions to the utility, and it is "just and reasonable" that the unauthorized disposers pay for the costs of the unauthorized service they receive.

Lastly. Staff argues that "Staff is concerned that the proposed tariff does not define the substances or materials that could damage the Company's collection and treatment systems." But the Global Utilities have Commission-approved Source Control Program Tariff that regulates discharges into the Company's systems. As explained in the Global Utilities' recent rate order, the

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<sup>24</sup> 25

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> See Cayetano, Inc. d/b/a Lakewood Water Company, Decision No. 59307 (Sept. 22, 1995) at Finding of Fact No. 17.

Arizona Constitution, Article 15, Section 3 (emphasis added).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> A.R.S. § 40-361(A)(emphasis added).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> A.R.S. § 40-203(emphasis added).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> A.R.S. §§ 40-365 and 40-367.

purpose of the Source Control Tariff is "to protect the collection systems from blockages and damages, to protect the treatment system from process upsets, to protect the quality of recycled water, to protect the quality of biosolids (sludge), and to protect human health and the environment from damage."<sup>13</sup> A copy of the Global Utilities' approved Source Control Tariff is included as <u>Attachment C</u>. The Source Control Tariff contains detailed requirements governing the types of wastes that may be disposed of in the Global Utilities' collection systems, including specific requirements for certain industries. While the Source Control Tariff is effective in regulating waste flows from permanent customers, unauthorized disposers do not follow these requirements. That is why the proposed Unauthorized Discharge Tariff specifically states that:

All discharges into Utility's collection and treatment system must be made by Utility's customers of record, through the customer's authorized service line. All other discharges are unauthorized and prohibited.

This provision ensures that only permanent customers who follow the Source Control Tariff are allowed to discharge waste into the collection system. This prohibition is an important health and safety protection and should be approved by the Commission.

In conclusion, unauthorized disposers receive a service from the utility, and it is "just and reasonable" that they pay for the costs they create through their unauthorized disposal of wastes into the collection system. Moreover, public health and safety is served by an explicit prohibition of such disposals, as is set forth in the proposed tariff. The Commission already reviewed and approved the concept of the tariff in the recent rate order. Staff's Proposed Order is inconsistent with the rate order, and would require law-abiding customers to pay the expenses created by the unauthorized disposers. Accordingly, the Company's Unauthorized Disposal Fee Tariff should be approved. Proposed language for an amendment to Staff's Proposed Order is included in Attachment D.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Decision No. 71878 at page 70, lines 21-24.

#### RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of September, 2011. 1 2 ROSHKA DEWULF & PATTEN, PLC 3 4 Michael W. F 5 Timothy J. Sabo One Arizona Center 6 400 East Van Buren Street, Suite 800 7 Phoenix, Arizona 85004 8 Attorneys for Global Utilities 9 10 Original +13 copies of the foregoing filed this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of September, 2011, with: 11 12 **Docket Control** Arizona Corporation Commission 13 1200 West Washington 14 Phoenix, AZ 85007 15 Copies of the foregoing hand-delivered/mailed this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of September 2011, to: 16 17 Lyn A. Farmer, Esq. Chief Administrative Law Judge 18 **Hearing Division** Arizona Corporation Commission 19 1200 West Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007 20 21 Janice Alward, Esq. Chief Counsel, Legal Division 22 Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington 23 Phoenix, AZ 85007 24 Mr. Steve Olea Director, Utilities Division 25 Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington 26 Phoenix, AZ 85007 27

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# **Attachment**

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COMMISSIONERS GARY PIERCE - Chairman **BOB STUMP** SANDRA D. KENNEDY PAUL NEWMAN **BRENDA BURNS** 



FRNEST G. JOHNSON **Executive Director** 

# ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION RECEIVED

June 17, 2011

2011 JUN 17 P 2:53

AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCKET CONTROL

Mr. Timothy J. Sabo One Arizona Center 400 East Van Buren Street Suite 800 Phoenix, Arizona 85004

RE:

GLOBAL WATER-PALO VERDE UTILITIES COMPANY

DOCKET NOS. SW-20445A-09-0077, W-02451A-09-0078, W-01732A-09-0079, W-20446A-09-0080, W-02450A-09-0081 AND W-01212A-09-0082

**DECISION NO. 71878** 

Notice of Compliance

Dear Mr. Sabo:

Enclosed is a stamped copy of the tariffs that were approved as being in compliance to the above Decision, with an effective date of August 1, 2010. (Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff, Source Control Violation Fee Tariff and Customer Meter Exchange Tariff)

If you have questions regarding the filing of these tariffs, please contact me at (602) 364-1608.

Sincerely,

Tanya D. Pitre

Administrative Assistant II

Utilities Division

/tdp

Enclosures

Darak Eaddy - Public Utilities Analyst II cc:

Jian Liu – Utilities Engineer – Water/Wastewater

Carmen Madrid - Consumer Analyst I

**Docket Control Center** 

RECEIVED JUN 2 1 2011 TJS



#### **Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff**

#### Applicable to:

Global Water – Palo Verde Utilities Company ("Utility")

#### Purpose:

The Utility's collection and treatment systems are designed for municipal wastestreams from Utility's customers through authorized connection points. Any other discharges into Utility's collection and treatment system are unauthorized. The purpose of this tariff is to discourage unauthorized discharges into Utility's sewer system.

#### Prohibition:

All discharges into Utility's collection and treatment system must be made by Utility's customers of record, through the customer's authorized service line. All other discharges are unauthorized and prohibited.

#### Fees:

Any person (as defined in A.A.C. R14-2-601.16) that makes an unauthorized discharge into Utility's collection or treatment system is subject to a fee, for each occurrence, as follows:

- (1) \$5,000; and
- All costs associated with the collection and remediation of the unauthorized (2) discharge.

This fee is immediately due and payable to the Utility upon the Utility issuing notice of the violation to the violator. Notice may be delivered to the customer in person, left at the service address, mailed to the service address, or mailed to the billing address for the service location.

Effective Date: 15 November 2010

Decision No:

71878

Docket No:

W-20445A-09-0077 et al.

ACC Approval: Effective: August 1, 2010

**GWAZT-UDF-001** 

APPROVED FOR FILING

DECISION #: 7/878

Global Water Attn: Regulatory Affairs 21410 N. 19<sup>th</sup> Ave., Ste. 201

Phoenix, AZ 85027

623.580.9600

Page 1 of 1



#### Source Control Violation Fee Tariff

#### Applicable to:

Global Water – Palo Verde Utilities Company ("Utility")

#### Purpose:

The purpose of this tariff is to protect Utility's collection systems from blockages and damages, to protect Utility's treatment systems from process upsets, to protect the quality of recycled water, to protect the quality of biosolids (sludge), to protect human health and the environment from damage, and to enable Utility to comply with applicable regulatory requirements of the Arizona Corporation Commission (Commission) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

The Utility has a Source Control Tariff filed with the Commission on 2 September 2010 as authorized by Decision No. 71878. That decision also authorized a \$250 fee for commercial customers found to be in violation of the Source Control Tariff.

#### Fee:

Any customer found by Utility to be violating Utility's Source Control Tariff on file with the Commission, shall immediately cease the violation and is subject to a fee of \$250 per occurrence. This fee is due and payable immediately to the Utility upon the Utility issuing notice of the violation to the Customer. Notice may be delivered to the customer in person, left at the service address, mailed to the service address, or mailed to the billing address for the service location.

Under A.A.C. R 14-2-609 (B) and (C), Utility retains the right to terminate service to safeguard health, or if the customer violates the contract established between the Utility and the commercial customer, which includes violation of Utility's Source Control Tariff. In cases where both this tariff and A.A.C. R 14-2-609 (B) and (C) apply, the remedies provided by this tariff and A.A.C. R 14-2-609 (B) and (C) are cumulative.

Effective Date: 15 November 2010

Decision No:

71878

Docket No:

W-20445A-09-0077 et al.

ACC Approval:

Effective: August 1, 2010

GWAZT-SCT-001

Global Water Attn: Regulatory Affairs

21410 N. 19<sup>th</sup> Ave., Ste. 201

Phoenix, AZ 85027

623.580.9600

APPROVED FOR FILING

Page 1 of 1



#### **Customer Meter Exchange Tariff**

#### Applicable to:

- Global Water Santa Cruz Water Company;
- Valencia Water Company Town Division;
- Valencia Water Company Greater Buckeye Division;
- · Water Utility of Greater Tonopah;
- Willow Valley Water Company.

References to Utility means one of the utilities listed above.

#### Purpose:

The Utility is not responsible for determining the appropriate size meter for use. Residential, commercial/industrial meter sizes are determined by the builder based on pressure and flow requirements and the requirements of the local building authority and fire protection authority. The builder is responsible for determining the appropriate meter size. In some instances, the builder selects larger meters sizes due to pressure (e.g. two-story homes), fire protection (e.g. sprinklers) and irrigation requirements.

The purpose of this Tariff is to provide a mechanism for a homeowner or commercial/industrial user to request that the meter be changed out to a different size.

#### Homeowner Responsibilities:

The homeowner or commercial/industrial user is required to execute a Meter Exchange Release Form, "Exhibit A", which shall survive the transition and/or sale of the property from the current owner to a new owner.

The owner is required to determine the appropriate size of the meter.

The owner is required to obtain at their own cost all necessary approvals from authorities having jurisdiction, including but not limited to local building authorities, local fire protection agencies, etc.

Any owner (and their successors and assigns) shall hold harmless and release Utility and its affiliated companies together with the employees, agents and assigns of such companies from any responsibility for any direct or collateral damage, losses or operational impacts associated with the meter size change or the size of the meter being inadequate or insufficient for the needs of the owner.

Effective Date: 15 November 2010

Global Water Attn: Regulatory Affairs

Decision No:

71878

21410 N. 19th Ave., Ste. 201

Docket No:

W-20445A-09-0077 et al.

Phoenix, AZ 85027 623.580.9600

ACC Approval: Effective: August 1, 2010

**GWAZT-MXF-001** 

APPROVED FOR FILING

Page 1 of 3



The owner is required to reimburse the Utility for the costs associated with the meter change, including: (1) the cost of the new meter and; (2) installation costs in accordance with A.A.C. R14-2-405.B.5. See Utility's Service Line and Meter Installation Charges as shown on the Utility's current rate schedule.

Effective Date: 15 November 2010

Decision No:

71878

Docket No:

W-20445A-09-0077 et al.

ACC Approval:

Effective: August 1, 2010

GWAZT-MXF-001

Global Water Attn: Regulatory Affairs

21410 N. 19<sup>th</sup> Ave., Ste. 201

Phoenix, AZ 85027

623.580.9600

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Page 2 of 3



#### METER EXCHANGE RELEASE FORM

EWASTINGEX AUGUST 1, 2010

An owner may request that a meter be changed to a different size. Under the [UTILITY NAME]'s ("Utility") Customer Meter Exchange Tariff, the owner is responsible for determining the appropriate size of meter. In addition, Utility's Customer Meter Exchange Tariff requires the owner to pay Utility for the costs associated with the meter change, including: (1) the cost of the new meter and; (2) the installation costs specified in Utility's Service Line and Meter Installation Charges as shown on the Utility's current rate schedule.

Further, the owner agrees to hold harmless and does release Utility, its affiliated companies together with the employees, agents and assigns of such companies from any responsibility for direct or collateral damage, losses or operational impacts associated with the meter size change or the size of the meter being inadequate or insufficient for the needs of the owner.

This release will survive the transition and/or sale of the property from the current owner to another owner.

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Total Cost: \$ _			
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	15 November 2010		ter Attn: Regulatory Affairs 21410 N. 19 <sup>th</sup> Ave., Ste. 201
	71878 W-20445A-09-0077 et al.		Phoenix, AZ 85027 623.580.9600

approved for fring

Page 3 of 3

# **Attachment**

"B"

COMMISSIONERS
GARY PIERCE - Chairman
BOB STUMP
SANDRA D. KENNEDY
PAUL NEWMAN
BRENDA BURNS



#### **ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION**

ERNEST G. JOHNSON Executive Director

RECEIVED

August 10, 2011

2011 AUG 10 P 1:53

AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCKET CONTROL

Mr. Timothy J. Sabo One Arizona Center 400 East Van Buren Street Suite 800 Phoenix, Arizona 85004

RECEIVED
AUG 1 2 2011
TJS

RE:

GLOBAL WATER-PALO VERDE UTILITIES COMPANY

DOCKET NOS. SW-20445A-09-0077, W-02451A-09-0078, W-01732A-09-0079, W-20446A-09-0080, W-02450A-09-0081 AND W-01212A-09-0082

DECISION NO. 71878

Notice of Compliance

Dear Mr. Sabo:

On June 17, 2011 a letter was mailed to you containing a stamped copy of tariffs indicating that the Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff and the Customer Meter Exchange Tariff were approved and in compliance to the above Decision.

Staff discovered that per Decision No. 71878 these two tariffs required the Commission's approval. Therefore, the Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff and the Customer Meter Exchange Tariff will be on a future Open Meeting agenda. Please note, the Source Control Violation Fee Tariff also included in the June 17<sup>th</sup> letter remains in compliance with the above Decision.

Staff apologizes for any inconvenience this may have caused. If you have any questions regarding this letter or the tariffs, please contact me at (602) 364-1608.

Sincerely,

Tanya D. Pitre

Administrative Assistant II

Utilities Division

/tdp

cc:

Darak Eaddy - Public Utilities Analyst II

Jian Liu – Utilities Engineer – Water/Wastewater

Trish Meeter - Consumer Analyst I

Docket Control Center

# Attachment

"C"

C OMMISSIONERS KRISTIN K. MAYES – Chaiman GARY PIERCE PAUL N EWMAN SANDRA D. KENNEDY BOB STUMP



ERNEST G. JOHN SON

#### ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

RECEIVED

2010 NOV 19 A 11: 48

November 19, 2010

AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCKET CONTROL

Mr. Timothy J. Sabo Roska DeWulf & Patten, PLC One Arizona Center 400 East Van Buren Street Suite 800 Phoenix, Arizona 85004

RE:

GLOBAL WATER-PALO VERDE UTILITIES COMPANY DOCKET NOS. SW-20445A-09-0077, W-02451A-09-0078, W-01732A-09-0079, W-20446A-09-0080, W-02450A-09-0081 AND W-01212A-09-0082

**DECISION NO. 71878** 

Notice of Compliance

Dear Mr. Sabo:

Enclosed is a stamped copy of the tariffs that were approved as being in compliance to the above Decision, with an effective date of August 30, 2010.

If you have questions regarding the filing of these tariffs, please contact me at (602) 364-1608.

Sincerely,

Tanya D. Pitre

Administrative Assistant II

**Utilities Division** 

/tdp

**Enclosures** 

cc:

Jian Liu – Utilities Engineer - Water/Wastewater

Docket Control Center



Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-DEF

#### GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES (GWR)

#### **CODE OF PRACTICE**

#### **GWR-CP-EX-DEF**

#### **DEFINITIONS**

#### PROHIBITED WASTE

Prohibited Waste means material or wastestreams that shall not be discharged to collection systems operated by GWR. Specifically, this includes:

#### Air Contaminant Waste

Any waste other than sanitary waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of creating, causing or introducing an air contaminant outside any sewer or sewage facility or is capable of creating, causing or introducing an air contaminant within any sewer or sewage facility which would prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

#### Flammable or Explosive Waste

Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of causing or contributing to an explosion or supporting combustion in any sewer or sewage facility including, but not limited to gasoline, naphtha, propane, diesel, fuel oil, kerosene or alcohol.

#### Reactive Waste

Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of causing or contributing to an undesirable physical or chemical reaction when introduced to sanitary sewer systems, including: endothermic reactions, exothermic reactions, precipitation etc.

#### Obstructive Waste

Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of obstructing the flow of, or interfering with, the operation or performance of any sewer or sewage facility including, but not limited to: earth, sand, sweepings, gardening or agricultural waste, ash, chemicals, paint, metal, glass, sharps, rags, cloth, tar, asphalt, cement-based products, plastic, wood, waste portions of animals, fish or fowl, and solidified fat.

#### Corrosive Waste

Any waste with corrosive properties which, by itself or in combination with any other substance, may cause damage to any sewer or sewage facility or which may prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

#### High Temperature Waste

A high temperature waste is:

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-DEF (002)

Responsible Agent: Operations & Compliance

Confirm Revision Prior to Release



Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-DEF

- a. Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, will create heat in amounts which will interfere with the operation and maintenance of a sewer or sewage facility or with the treatment of waste in a sewage facility;
- Any waste which will raise the temperature of waste entering any sewage facility to 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) or more;
- Any non-domestic waste with a temperature of 65 degrees Celsius (150 degrees Fahrenheit) or more.

#### Biomedical Waste

Any of the following categories of biomedical waste: human anatomical waste, animal waste, untreated microbiological waste, waste sharps and untreated human blood and body fluids.

#### Miscellaneous Prohibited Wastes

Any waste, other than sanitary waste, which by itself or in combination with another substance:

- a. constitutes or may constitute a significant health or safety hazard to any person;
- b. may interfere with any sewer or sewage treatment process;
- c. may cause a discharge from a sewage facility to contravene any requirements by or under any ADEQ APP or AzPDES discharge permit or any other act, or any other law or regulation governing the quality of the discharge, or may cause the discharge to result in a hazard to people, animals, property or vegetation; or
- d. may cause biosolids to fail criteria for beneficial land application.

#### RESTRICTED WASTE

Restricted waste means wastes that may be permitted to be discharged to collection systems operated by GWR, but have specific criteria which must be met prior to that discharge. These include:

#### Food Waste

Any non-domestic waste from cooking and handling of food that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains particles larger than 0.5 centimeters in any dimension.

#### Radioactive Waste

Any waste containing radioactive materials that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, exceeds radioactivity limitations as established by regulatory agencies.

#### pH Waste

Any non-domestic waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, has a pH lower than 6 or higher than 9.0, as determined by either a grab or a composite sample.

#### Dyes and Coloring Material

Dyes or coloring materials which may pass through a sewage facility and discolor the effluent from a sewage facility except where the dye is used by GWR, or one or more of its agents, as a tracer.

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-DEF (002) Responsible Agent: Operations & Compliance

Confirm Revision Prior to Release

COMMISSIONERS
KRISTIN K. MAYES – Chairman
GARY PIERCE
PAUL NEWMAN
SANDRA D. KENNEDY
BOB STUMP



ERNEST G. JOHNSON Executive Director

#### ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

RECEIVED

2010 NOV 19 A 11: 48

November 19, 2010

AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCKET CONTROL

Mr. Timothy J. Sabo Roska DeWulf & Patten, PLC One Arizona Center 400 East Van Buren Street Suite 800 Phoenix, Arizona 85004

RE: GLOBAL WATER-PALO VERDE UTILITIES COMPANY DOCKET NOS. SW-20445A-09-0077, W-02451A-09-0078, W-01732A-09-0079, W-20446A-09-0080,

W-02450A-09-0081 AND W-01212A-09-0082

**DECISION NO. 71878** 



Notice of Compliance

Dear Mr. Sabo:

Enclosed is a stamped copy of the tariffs that were approved as being in compliance to the above Decision, with an effective date of August 30, 2010.

If you have questions regarding the filing of these tariffs, please contact me at (602) 364-1608.

Sincerely,

Tanya D. Pitre

Administrative Assistant II

**Utilities Division** 

/tdp

Enclosures

cc: Jian Liu – Utilities Engineer - Water/Wastewater

**Docket Control Center** 



Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-DEF

#### GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES (GWR)

#### CODE OF PRACTICE

#### **GWR-CP-EX-DEF**

#### **DEFINITIONS**

#### PROHIBITED WASTE

Prohibited Waste means material or wastestreams that shall not be discharged to collection systems operated by GWR. Specifically, this includes:

#### Air Contaminant Waste

Any waste other than sanitary waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of creating, causing or introducing an air contaminant outside any sewer or sewage facility or is capable of creating, causing or introducing an air contaminant within any sewer or sewage facility which would prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

#### Flammable or Explosive Waste

Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of causing or contributing to an explosion or supporting combustion in any sewer or sewage facility including, but not limited to gasoline, naphtha, propane, diesel, fuel oil, kerosene or alcohol.

#### Reactive Waste

Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of causing or contributing to an undesirable physical or chemical reaction when introduced to sanitary sewer systems, including: endothermic reactions, exothermic reactions, precipitation etc.

#### Obstructive Waste

Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of obstructing the flow of, or interfering with, the operation or performance of any sewer or sewage facility including, but not limited to: earth, sand, sweepings, gardening or agricultural waste, ash, chemicals, paint, metal, glass, sharps, rags, cloth, tar, asphalt, cement-based products, plastic, wood, waste portions of animals, fish or fowl, and solidified fat.

#### Corrosive Waste

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-DEF (002)

Any waste with corrosive properties which, by itself or in combination with any other substance, may cause damage to any sewer or sewage facility or which may prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

#### High Temperature Waste

A high temperature waste is:

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-DEF

- a. Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, will create heat in amounts which will interfere with the operation and maintenance of a sewer or sewage facility or with the treatment of waste in a sewage facility;
- Any waste which will raise the temperature of waste entering any sewage facility to 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) or more;
- c. Any non-domestic waste with a temperature of 65 degrees Celsius (150 degrees Fahrenheit) or more.

#### Biomedical Waste

Any of the following categories of biomedical waste: human anatomical waste, animal waste, untreated microbiological waste, waste sharps and untreated human blood and body fluids.

#### Miscellaneous Prohibited Wastes

Any waste, other than sanitary waste, which by itself or in combination with another substance:

- a. constitutes or may constitute a significant health or safety hazard to any person;
- b. may interfere with any sewer or sewage treatment process;
- c. may cause a discharge from a sewage facility to contravene any requirements by or under any ADEQ APP or AzPDES discharge permit or any other act, or any other law or regulation governing the quality of the discharge, or may cause the discharge to result in a hazard to people, animals, property or vegetation; or
- d. may cause biosolids to fail criteria for beneficial land application.

#### RESTRICTED WASTE

Restricted waste means wastes that may be permitted to be discharged to collection systems operated by GWR, but have specific criteria which must be met prior to that discharge. These include:

#### Food Waste

Any non-domestic waste from cooking and handling of food that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains particles larger than 0.5 centimeters in any dimension.

#### Radioactive Waste

Any waste containing radioactive materials that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, exceeds radioactivity limitations as established by regulatory agencies.

#### pH Waste

Any non-domestic waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, has a pH lower than 6 or higher than 9.0, as determined by either a grab or a composite sample.

#### **Dyes and Coloring Material**

Dyes or coloring materials which may pass through a sewage facility and discolor the effluent from a sewage facility except where the dye is used by GWR, or one or more of its agents, as a tracer

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#### Miscellaneous Restricted Wastes

Any of the following wastes:

- a. seawater
- b. PCBs
- c. chlorinated phenols1
- d. pesticides
- e. tetrachloroethylene

#### Specified Waste

Any waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains any contaminant at a concentration in excess of the limits set out AAC R18-4 et seq. or as more specifically defined in the tables below. All concentrations are expressed as total concentrations which includes all forms of the contaminant, whether dissolved or undissolved. The concentration limits apply to both grab and composite samples. Contaminant definitions and methods of analysis are outlined in standard methods.

RESTRICTED WASTE – DEFINITION OF LIMITS CONVENTIONAL CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	350	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	700	
Oil and Grease <sup>2</sup>	100	
Suspended Solids	350	

RESTRICTED WASTE – DEFINITION OF LIMITS ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]		
Benzene	0.004	

<sup>1</sup> Chlorinated phenols include:

- chlorophenol (ortho, meta, para)
- dichlorophenol (2,3, 2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,4-, 3,5-)
- trichlorophenol (2,3,4-, 2,3,5-, 2,3,6-, 2,4,5-, 2,4,6-, 3,4,5-)
- tetrachlorophenol (2,3,4,5-, 2,3,4,6-, 2,3,5,6-)
- pentachlorophenol

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Total oil and grease includes oil and grease (hydrocarbons) (see Organic Contaminants Table)



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RESTRICTED WASTE – DEFINITION OF LIMITS ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]		
Ethyl Benzene	0.56	
Toluene	0.8	
Xylenes	8	
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) <sup>3</sup>	0.0002	
Phenols	0.001	
Oil and Grease (hydrocarbons)	15	

RESTRICTED WASTE - DEFINITION OF LIMITS INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]		
Antimony (Sb)	0.0048	
Arsenic (As)	0.010	
Barium (Ba)	1.6	
Beryllium (Be)	0.0032	
Cadmium (Cd)	0.004	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Note: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) include:

- a. naphthalene benzo(a)anthracene
- b. acenaphthylene chrysene
- c. acenapthene benzo(b)fluoranthened. fluorene benzo(k)fluoranthene
- phenanthrene benzo(a)pyrene
- anthracene dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
- fluoranthene indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
- h. pyrene benzo(g,h,i)perylene

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-DEF (002) Responsible Agent: Operations & Compliance

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-DEF

RESTRICTED WASTE – DEFINITION OF LIMITS INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]			
Chloride (Cl)	1500		
Chromium (Cr)	0.08		
Cobalt (Co)	5		
Copper (Cu)	0.0175		
Cyanide (Cn)	0.0079		
Fluoride (F)	3.2		
Iron (Fe)	50		
Lead (Pb)	0.006		
Manganese (Mn)	5		
Mercury (Hg)	0.0002		
Molybdenum (Mo)	5		
Nickel (Ni)	0.08		
Selenium (Se)	0.002		
Silver (Ag)	0.0992		
Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	1500		
Sulfide (S)	0.05		
Thallium (Tl)	0.0016		
Zinc (Zn)	0.138		

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-DEF

#### **REVISIONS**

Date	Revision Number	Revisions	OPI
	ORIGINAL (000)		GSS
25-Mar-04	001	Added revisions page	GSS
13-Nov-06	002	Renumbered consistent with Internal/External division. Amended limits of contaminants to be consistent with AzPDES requirements.	GSS

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-DEF (002)

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-001

#### **GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES**

#### CODE OF PRACTICE

#### **GWR-CP-EX-001**

#### **RV PARK OPERATIONS**

#### APPLICATION

This code of practice for RV park operations defines the requirements for managing waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility from RVs, mobile homes, trailers, watercraft and other sources which employ storage, chemical disinfection/stabilization and discharge as a waste disposal mechanism.

This code of practice applies to all RV park operations. Definitions are included in GWR-CP-EX-DEF.

#### DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of an RV park operation must not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:

- a. oil and grease in a concentration that is in excess of 100 milligrams per litre as analyzed in a grab sample;
- suspended solids in a concentration that is in excess of 350 milligrams per litre as analyzed in a grab sample;
- 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) in a concentration that is in excess of 350 milligrams
  per liter in a grab sample; or
- d. exceeds the limits established in GWR-CP-EX-DEF for restricted wastes; or
- e. includes prohibited waste, special waste, stormwater, or uncontaminated water.

If the RV park operation accepts RV customers with the intention of providing sewerage hook-ups, that practice is only acceptable if one of the following conditions is met:

- a. If the RV park operation has a dedicated pre-treatment facility, that facility must be used for the disposal of the first discharge of wastewater from any entering RVs. The facility must be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's or engineer's operating instructions. Discharge from that facility which is directed to a GWR operated collection system shall be metered such that large slugs of waste are not introduced to the sewer instantaneously. Discharges from such facilities to sewers are limited to 10% of the ADWF (in USGPM) of the receiving treatment facility.
- b. In the absence of a dedicated pre-treatment facility, the RV park operation shall require incoming RVs to certify that, prior to connection to a sewer, that the holding tanks of the RV have been previously discharged at an approved facility and are presently empty.

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-001 (003)

Responsible Agent: Operations & Compliance

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-001

#### RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

An operator of an RV park operation must keep a record at the RV park operation of:

- a. all disposals of RV waste into a dedicated pre-treatment facility;
- b. Pre-treatment facility inspection and maintenance activities including:
  - I. the date of inspection or maintenance;
  - II. the maintenance conducted; and
  - III. the type and quantity of material removed from the facility;
- c. Certifications of waste disposal prior to hook up of RVs to sewer services.

The records shall be retained for a period of two years, and shall be available on request to GWR Staff.

Failure to comply with this Code of Practice could result in termination of service, requirement of a Industrial Discharger Service Agreement and/or required monthly cleaning manifest, inspections, and monitoring.

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-001 (003)

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-001

#### **REVISIONS**

Date	Revision Number	Revisions	OPI
	ORIGINAL (000)		GSS
25-Mar-04	001	Added revisions table	GSS
13-Nov-06	002	Renumbered consistent with Internal/External division.	GSS
26-Nov-07	003	Failure to comply verbiage added	MH

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-001 (003)

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-002(004)

#### GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES (GWR)

#### **CODE OF PRACTICE**

#### GWR-CP-EX-002

#### FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS

#### APPLICATION

This code of practice for Food Service operations defines the requirements for managing waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility from restaurants, or other facilities employing food service as a primary or secondary business operation.

This code of practice applies to:

- a. operators of a food services operation that adds kitchen equipment that has the potential to discharge oil and grease;
- b. operators of a food services operation that discharges non-domestic waste to sewer that exceeds any of the restricted waste criteria specified in GWR-CP-EX-DEF; or
- c. any food service operation, as determined by the GWR.

Definitions are included in GWR-CP-EX-DEF.

#### DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of a Food Service Operation must not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:

- a. oil and grease in a concentration that is in excess of 100 milligrams per liter as analyzed in a grab sample;
- suspended solids in a concentration that is in excess of 350 milligrams per liter as analyzed in a grab sample;
- c. 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) in a concentration that is in excess of 350 milligrams
  per liter in a grab sample;
- d. exceeds the limits established in GWR-CP-EX-DEF for restricted wastes;
- e. includes prohibited waste, special waste, stormwater, or uncontaminated water; or
- f. Sanitary wastes are not allowed to be connected to sewer lines intended for grease interceptor service.

#### GREASE INTERCEPTORS/GREASE TRAPS

Grease interceptors/grease traps are required to be installed and maintained by the Owner/Operator of food service operations within the collection system of GWR facilities. Grease interceptor installations and grease traps shall conform to the requirements of this Code of Practice.

#### Design

The rated flow capacity of each grease interceptor and/or grease trap installed in food services establishments shall not be less than the maximum discharge flow from all plumbing fixtures connected to the grease interceptor/grease trap that will discharge simultaneously.

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-002 (004)

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-002(004)

The rated flow capacity of each grease interceptor/grease trap must be established using the *Plumbing and Drainage Institute standard PDI-G101* or equivalent test as approved by GWR's engineer.

Each grease interceptor/grease trap must have either:

- a. an internal flow control fitting, or
- b. a flow control fitting installed on the inlet line 1.

All grease interceptors/grease traps must be labeled with information containing the rated flow capacity of the unit. The label shall be permanently affixed and visible following installation. Where a permanently affixed and visible label is not possible or practical, manufacturer and installation drawings of the grease interceptor/grease trap shall be maintained at the site and shall be available for inspection by GWR staff on request.

Access manholes, with a minimum diameter of 24 inches, shall be provided over each grease interceptor chamber and sanitary tee. The access manholes shall extend to finished grade and be designed and maintained to prevent water inflow or infiltration. The manholes shall also have readily removable covers to facilitate inspection, grease removal, and wastewater sampling activities. Design Flow Rates

The operator of a food services operation must calculate the maximum discharge flowrate to a grease interceptor by adding together the flowrates from each fixture that will discharge simultaneously using the following method to estimate the flowrate from each fixture:

- a. for sinks, calculate the total volume of each sink and assign a drain time of one minute;
- for exhaust hoods with an automatic cleaning cycle, measure the discharge flowrate or use the manufacturers estimate of peak discharge flowrate during the automatic wash cycle;
- c. for floor drains, estimate the flowrate using the following table:

#### GREASE INTERCPTOR SIZING

Floor Drain Diameter (Inches)	Drain Rate (GPM)
2	22
3	37.5
4	45

- d. for drains on other equipment, use the table in Section (c) or if the drain size is less than 2 inches in diameter either:
  - I. measure the discharge flowrate, or
  - II. refer to manufacturers estimated peak discharge flowrate, or
  - III. use a minimum of 22 GPM; and

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-002 (004)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The flow control fitting must be sized to limit the flow to a rate that is no more than the rated flow capacity of the grease interceptor.



Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-002(004)

#### GREASE TRAP SIZING (INTERNAL)

Fixture Outlet or Trap Size (Inch)	Drainage Fixture	GPM	PDI Size grease Trap
1 1/4	1	7.5	10
1 1/2	2	15	15
2	3	22	25
2 1/2	4	30	35
3	5	37.5	50
4	6	45	50

Where the rated flow capacity of a grease interceptor/grease trap is exceeded by the maximum discharge flow rate from all plumbing fixtures that will be discharged simultaneously to the grease interceptor/grease trap, the operator of a food services operation must:

- a. install a grease interceptor/grease trap that has a rated flow capacity equal to or greater than the maximum discharge flowrate from all plumbing fixtures connected to the grease interceptor/grease trap that will discharge simultaneously; or
- install additional grease interceptors/grease traps so that the maximum discharge flowrate from
  fixtures connected to each grease interceptor/grease trap that will discharge simultaneously does
  not exceed the rated flow capacity of the grease interceptor; or
- c. have a plan approved by GWR's engineer showing how the discharge of waste will be managed.

#### Installation

#### GREASE INTERCEPTORS

A grease interceptor must be located so that it is readily and easily accessible for inspection and maintenance. A sampling point shall be installed as follows:

- a. a sampling tee shall be located either at the outlet of the grease interceptor or downstream of the grease interceptor at a location upstream of any discharge of other waste;
- b. the sampling tee shall be not less than 4 inches in diameter, and shall be installed so that it opens in a direction at right angles to and vertically above the flow of the sewer pipe; and
- c. the sampling tee shall be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection.

#### **GREASE TRAPS**

A grease trap must be installed as close as possible to the FOG laden water. It must be installed so maintenance can be easily performed. The cover must be removed periodically to remove the FOG, so the grease trap must be installed to provide this access.

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-002 (004)

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-002(004)

#### Automatic Grease Recovery Units (AGRU)

This equipment automatically separate and remove grease, fat, and oil from drain water flow. The device allows incidental food solids and other debris found in the entering water to be separated from the grease and pumped out of the solids retention area to the drain. The entire process is controlled automatically by a timer.

- Enough clearance should be available to be able to remove and service the internal baffling.
- b. The Flow Control Fitting furnished with a PDI Certified Interceptor must be installed in the waste line ahead of the interceptor.
- c. It should be located beyond the last connection from the fixture and as close as possible to the underside of the lowest fixture to minimize the effects of head pressure.
- d. All installation recommendations are subject to the approval of the local plumbing code authority

#### **Maintenance**

An operator of a food services operation shall maintain all grease interceptors/grease trap installed in connection with the food services operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations so that the grease interceptors function properly.

An operator of a food services operation must not permit oil and grease to accumulate in a grease interceptor/grease trap in excess of the lesser of six inches or 25% of the wetted height of the grease interceptor/grease trap.

An operator of a food services operation shall not dispose of oil and grease from a grease interceptor/grease trap to a sewer. All cleaning or grease removal shall be accomplished by employing vactor trucks or other means to preclude any grease from entering the collection system.

An operator of a food services operation must not use or permit the use of chemical agents, enzymes, bacteria, solvents, hot water or other agents to facilitate the passage of oil and grease through a grease interceptor without the express written consent of GWR.

#### Connections to Grease Interceptors/Grease trap

An operator of a food services operation shall have the following fixtures connected to the grease intercept/trap system:

- a. sinks used for washing pots, pans, dishes, cutlery and kitchen utensils;
- b. drains serving self-cleaning exhaust hoods installed over commercial cooking equipment;
- c. drains serving commercial cooking equipment that discharges oil and grease;
- drains serving a garbage compactor used to compact waste that may contain, or be contaminated with, food waste; or
- e. other fixtures that discharge wastewater containing oil and grease.

The following fixtures shall not be connected to a grease interceptor/grease trap:

- a. garburators, potato peelers and similar equipment discharging solids;
- b. toilets, urinals and hand sinks;
- c. automatic dishwashers

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-002 (004)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An automatic dishwasher may be connected to a grease interceptor/grease trap provided that there are no other fixtures connected to the grease interceptor/grease trap and the grease interceptor/grease trap is sized to accept the maximum discharge flowrate specified by the dishwasher manufacturer.



Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-002(004)

Outdoor Garbage Compactors An owner of an outdoor garbage compactor installation connected to a sewer must install works as necessary to prevent rainwater from entering the drain connected to the sewer.

#### **SAMPLING**

At the request of GWR, the operator of a food services operation shall confirm the operation of any grease interceptor/grease trap via analytical testing. This testing shall be performed by an accredited laboratory, and paid for by the owner of the grease interceptor/grease trap.

#### RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

An operator of a food services operation must keep a record at the food services operation of all grease interceptor/grease trap inspection and maintenance activities including:

- a. the date of inspection or maintenance;
- b. the maintenance conducted;
- c. the type and quantity of material removed from the grease interceptor;
- d. the vac truck/hauler information; and
- e. the location of disposal of the material removed from the grease interceptor

The records shall be retained for a period of two years, and shall be available on request to GWR Staff.

#### REVISIONS

Date	Revision Number	Revisions	OPI
	ORIGINAL (000)		GSS
25-Mar-04	001	Added revisions table	GSS
13-Nov-06	002	Renumbered consistent with Internal/External division.	GSS
5-Mar-08	003	Record keeping - added hauler information	SA
27 Jan 09	004	Grease trap specs - information added	SA
			1

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-002 (004) Responsible Agent: Operations & Compliance

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-003

#### GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES

#### CODE OF PRACTICE

#### GWR-CP-EX-003

#### DRY CLEANING OPERATIONS

#### APPLICATION

This code of practice for Dry Cleaning operations defines the requirements for managing waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility from dry cleaning businesses, or other facilities employing solvent or chemical cleaning routines.

Definitions are included in GWR-CP-EX-DEF.

#### DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of a dry cleaning operation shall not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer contains:

- a. Tetrachloroethylene;
- b. petroleum solvents;
- c. Lint
- d. exceeds the limits established in GWR-CP-EX-DEF for restricted wastes; or
- e. includes prohibited waste, special waste, stormwater, or uncontaminated water.

An operator of a dry cleaning operation that generates wastewater containing tetrachloroethylene or petroleum solvent shall either:

- a. Collect and transport the wastewater from the dry cleaning operation for off-site waste management; or
- b. Install and maintain a solvent/water separator and holding tank in accordance with this Code of Practice.

#### Solvent/Water Separators and Holding Tanks

Solvent/water separator and holding tank installations must conform to the requirements of this Code of Practice.

An operator of a dry cleaning operation shall not directly discharge wastewater from the solvent/water separator to a GWR operated sewage facility

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must:

- Collect the wastewater discharged from a solvent/water separator into a transparent, solvent-compatible, holding tank with a containment capacity 25% larger than the total volume of the solvent/water separator; and
- b. Allow the wastewater to stand undisturbed for a period of not less than 12 hours following each operating date.

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-003 (003)

Responsible Agent: Compliance

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-003

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must check the contents of the holding tank after the specified period of time has elapsed to determine whether the wastewater contains any visible residual solvent. If there is no visible residual solvent in the holding tank, the contents may be discharged to the sewer.

If the holding tank contains any visible tetrachloroethylene or petroleum solvent after the specified period of time, then the tetrachloroethylene or petroleum solvent must be separated and returned to the solvent recovery system. After the removal of all visible solvent, the wastewater may be discharged to the sanitary sewer.

#### Visual Inspections

An operator of a dry cleaning operation must:

- a. Visually inspect the solvent/water separator on a daily basis; and
- b. Clean the solvent/water separator at least once every seven (7) days to manufacturer's standards.

### Spills and Leaks

An operator of a dry cleaning operation shall:

- a. install spill containment facilities in all chemical storage areas and around all dry cleaning machines;
- b. block off all sewer drains within the containment area for chemical storage and dry cleaning equipment to prevent any accidental discharge of solvent to a sewer;
- c. inspect all dry cleaning equipment for liquid leaks at least once per day.
- d. keep all equipment clean to ensure that leaks are visible.

The following areas and items are to be checked for leaks:

- a. hose connections, unions, couplings and valves
- b. machine door gasket and seating
- c. filter head gasket and seating
- d. pumps
- e. base tanks and storage
- f. solvent/water separators
- g. filter sludge recovery
- h. distillation unit
- i. diverter valves
- j. saturated lint in lint baskets
- k. holding tanks
- l. cartridge filters

An operator of a dry cleaning operation who detects any liquid leak from dry cleaning equipment or chemical storage must repair the leak within 72 hours and must immediately prevent any discharge of contaminants to a sewer.

### RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

The following information shall be recorded in the record book:

- a. record of all inspections done by the operator, employees or other hired personnel;
- b. record of any liquid leaks detected and remedial action taken;

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-003 (003)

Responsible Agent: Compliance

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-003

- c. record of solvent/water separator cleaning;
- d. record of holding tank cleaning and solvent transfer; and
- e. record of all other equipment maintenance and repair.

Every dry cleaning operation must keep a record book on site for inspection with records from the previous two years and must be available to GWR Staff upon request.

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-003 (003)

Responsible Agent: Compliance

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-003

### **REVISIONS**

Date	Revision Number	Revisions	OPI
	ORIGINAL (000)		GSS
25-Mar-04	001	Added revisions table	GSS
13-Nov-06	002	General review and re-number	GSS
10-Dec-07	003	Amended verbiage to reflect records book availability for inspection.	MH
	<u> </u>		<u></u>

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-003 (003)

Responsible Agent: Compliance

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-004

#### **GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES**

### **CODE OF PRACTICE**

#### GWR-CP-EX-004

### PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGING OPERATIONS

#### APPLICATION

This code of practice for photographic imaging operations defines mandatory requirements for managing non-domestic waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.

This code of practice applies to photographic imaging operations. Definitions are included in GWR-CP-EX-DEF.

#### DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of a photographic imaging operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:

- a. silver in a concentration that is in excess of 5 milligrams per litre (mg/L) as analyzed in a grab sample:
- b. exceeds the limits established in GWR-CP-EX-DEF for restricted wastes; or
- c. includes prohibited waste, special waste, stormwater, or uncontaminated water.

An operator of a photographic imaging operation that produces liquid waste containing silver must either:

- a. collect and transport the waste from the photographic imaging operation for off-site waste management; or
- b. treat the waste at the photographic imaging operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using one of the following silver recovery technologies:
  - I. two chemical recovery cartridges connected in a series;
  - II. an electrolytic recovery unit followed by two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series; or
  - III. any other silver recovery technology, or combination of technologies, capable of reducing the concentration of silver in the waste to 5 mg/L or less where valid analytical test data has been submitted to, and accepted by, the Engineer.

### **OPERATION**

An operator of a photographic imaging operation shall:

- a. install and maintain silver recovery technology according to the manufacturer's or supplier's recommendations.
- collect all liquid waste containing silver in a holding tank and must deliver this waste to the chemical recovery cartridges using a metering pump.
- c. calibrate the metering pump at least once per year.

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-004

### Spill/Leak Prevention

An operator of a photographic imaging operation must locate the silver recovery system in such a manner that an accidental spill, leak or container failure will not result in liquid waste containing silver in concentrations greater than 5 mg/L entering any sewer.

If a location referred to above is not available, an operator of a photographic imaging operation must do one of the following:

- a. install spill containment to contain spills or leaks from the silver recovery system; or
- cap all floor drains into which liquid spilled from the silver recovery system would normally flow.

#### **Testing**

When using two separate chemical recovery cartridges, an operator of a photographic imaging operation must test the discharge from the first cartridge for silver content at least once per month using either silver test paper or a portable silver test kit.

When the discharge from the first chemical recovery cartridge referred to above cannot be sampled, an operator of a photographic imaging operation must:

- a. install a cumulative flow meter on the silver recovery system; and
- b. test the discharge from the second chemical recovery cartridge once per week using silver test paper or a silver test kit.

#### Cartridge Replacement

An operator of a photographic imaging operation must replace the chemical recovery cartridges when any one of the following occurs<sup>1 2 3</sup>:

- a. the manufacturer's or supplier's recommended expiry date, as shown on each cartridge, has been reached:
- b. eighty percent (80%) of the manufacturer's or supplier's maximum recommended capacity, or total cumulative flow, for each cartridge has been reached;

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> If treatment of liquid waste with two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series is the only silver recovery technology being used, then the owner of the photographic imaging operation must replace both chemical recovery cartridges when one of the events referred to occurs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> If treatment of liquid waste with two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series is used following treatment by an electrolytic recovery unit, the second cartridge may replace the used first cartridge and a new second cartridge may be installed when one of the events referred to occurs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Both chemical recovery cartridges used following an electrolytic recovery unit must be replaced by the operator of the photographic imaging operation when one of the events referred to above occurs if this is recommended by the manufacturer or supplier of the cartridges.



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c. test data, using silver test paper or a silver test kit, indicates that the discharge from the first cartridge is greater than 1000 mg/L; or

d. analytical data using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the manager, having a method detection limit of 0.5 mg/L silver or lower, indicates that the concentration of silver in the discharge from the silver recovery system is greater than, or equal to, 5 mg/L.

### RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

An operator of a photographic imaging operation that uses a silver recovery system must keep, at the photographic imaging operation site, an operation and maintenance manual pertaining to all equipment used in the silver recovery system.

An operator of a photographic imaging operation that uses two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series must keep a record book at the photographic imaging operation site which includes the following information recorded for the previous two years:

- a. serial number of each chemical recovery cartridge used;
- b. installation date of each chemical recovery cartridge used;
- expiry date of each chemical recovery cartridge used (where provided by manufacturers or suppliers);
- d. maximum recommended capacity, or total cumulative flow, of each chemical recovery cartridge used;
- e. dates of all metering pump calibrations;
- f. monthly silver test results on the discharge from the first chemical recovery cartridge; or where the discharge from the first cartridge cannot be sampled, weekly silver test results on the discharge from the second chemical recovery cartridge and weekly cumulative flows through the silver recovery system; and
- g. dates and descriptions of all operational problems associated with the chemical recovery cartridges and remedial actions taken.

An operator of a photographic imaging operation that uses an electrolytic recovery unit in addition to two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series must keep a record book at the photographic imaging operation site which includes the following information recorded for the previous two years:

a. all information specified above;

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- b. date of each removal of silver from the electrolytic recovery unit;
- c. date of each maintenance check on the electrolytic recovery unit;
- d. dates and descriptions of all operational problems associated with the electrolytic recovery unit and remedial actions taken.

Records are required to be available to a GWR inspector on request.

Responsible Agent: operations & Compliance



Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-004

### **REVISIONS**

Date	Revision Number	Revisions	OPI
	ORIGINAL (000)		GSS
25-Mar-04	001	Added revisions table	GSS
13-Nov-06	002	General review and re-number	GSS
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Revision: GWR-CP-EX-004 (002)

Responsible Agent: operations & Compliance

Confirm Revision Prior to Release



Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-005

### GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES

### **CODE OF PRACTICE**

### **GWR-CP-EX-005**

### DENTAL OPERATIONS

### APPLICATION

This code of practice for dental operations defines mandatory requirements for managing non-domestic waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.

This code of practice applies to dental operations.

#### DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of a dental operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:

- a. prohibited waste, special waste, or stormwater; or
- b. exceeds the limits established in GWR-CP-EX-DEF for restricted wastes.

An operator of a dental operation that produces liquid waste from photographic imaging containing silver shall also comply with the requirements of GWR-CP-EX-004.

An operator of a dental operation that produces wastewater containing dental amalgam must either:

- a. collect and transport the wastewater from the dental operation for off-site waste management; or
- b. treat the wastewater at the dental operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using a certified amalgam separator.

An operator of a dental operation must install and maintain the amalgam separator according to the manufacturer's or supplier's recommendations in order that the amalgam separator functions correctly. Such separator must be certified for use by the manufacturer under the provisions of ISO 11143.

An operator of a dental operation who installs an amalgam separator must ensure that:

- a. all dental operation wastewater that contains dental amalgam is treated using the amalgam separator;
- b. a monitoring point is installed at the outlet of the amalgam separator or downstream of the amalgam separator at a location upstream of any discharge of other waste;
- c. the monitoring point must be installed in such a manner that the total flow from the amalgam separator may be intercepted and sampled; and
- d. the monitoring point shall be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection.

If the amalgam separator is located downstream of a wet vacuum system, an operator of a dental operation must ensure that:

a. the wet vacuum system is fitted with an internal flow control fitting; or

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b. a flow control fitting is installed on the water supply line to the wet vacuum system.

The flow control fitting must be sized to limit the flow to a rate that is no more than the maximum inlet flow rate of the amalgam separator as stated by the manufacturer of the amalgam separator.

An operator of a dental operation must locate an amalgam separator in such a manner that an accidental spill, leak or collecting container failure will not result in waste containing amalgam entering any sewer. If a location is not available, an operator of a dental operation must do one of the following:

- a. install spill containment to contain spills or leaks from the amalgam separator; or
- cap all floor drains into which liquid spilled from the amalgam separator would normally flow.

An operator of a dental operation must replace the amalgam separator's collecting container when any one of the following occurs:

- a. the manufacturer's or supplier's recommended expiry date, as shown on the amalgam separator, has been reached; or
- b. the warning level specified in the ISO 11143 has been reached; or
- c. analytical data obtained using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the manager, having a method detection limit of 0.1 mg/L or lower, indicates that the total concentration of mercury in the discharge from the amalgam separator is greater than, or equal to, 2 mg/L.

An operator of a dental operation shall not dispose of dental amalgam collected in an amalgam separator, a collecting container, or any other device, into the sewer collection system.

### RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

An operator of a dental operation that uses an amalgam separator must keep, at the site of installation of the amalgam separator, an operation and maintenance manual containing instructions for installation, operation and maintenance of the amalgam separator installed.

An operator of a dental operation that uses an amalgam separator must post, at the site of installation of the amalgam separator, a copy of the ISO Standard test report pertaining to the amalgam separator installed.

An operator of a dental operation that uses an amalgam separator must keep a record book at the dental operation site that includes the following information pertaining to the amalgam separator installed:

- a. date of installation of the amalgam separator and name of the installation service provider;
- b. serial number and expiry date of the amalgam separator and/or its components;
- c. maximum recommended flow rate through the amalgam separator, where applicable;
- d. dates of inspection, maintenance, cleaning and replacement of any amalgam separation equipment or components;
- e. dates and descriptions of all operational problems, spills, leaks or collecting container failures associated with the amalgam separator and remedial actions taken;
- f. name, address and telephone number of any person or company who performs any maintenance or disposal services related to the operation of the amalgam separator; and
- g. dates of pick-up of the collecting container for off-site disposal, volume of waste disposed and the location of disposal.

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The records must be retained for a period of two years and must be available to GWR Staff upon request.

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-005

### **REVISIONS**

Date	Revision Number	Revisions	OPI
	ORIGINAL (000)		GSS
25-Mar-04	001	Added Revisions Table	GSS
13-Nov-06	002	General review and re-number	GSS
10-Dec-07	003	Amend verbiage with regard to record keeping	МН

Revision: GWR-CP-EX-005 (003)

Responsible Agent: Operations & Compliance

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Code of Practice: GWR-CP-EX-035

### GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES (GWR)

### **CODE OF PRACTICE**

### GWR-CP-EX-035

#### AUTOMOBILE WASH AND REPAIR OPERATIONS

#### **PURPOSE**

This Code of Practice defines the requirements for managing waste discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a wastewater facility from automobile wash and repair or facilities employing automobile wash and repair as a primary or secondary business operation.

This code of practice applies to:

- a. Operators of automobile washes with floor drains that collect oil, grease and sand.
- b. Operators of automotive repair shops with floor drains that collect oil, grease and sand as a secondary influent.

### DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

An operator of an auto wash and/or repair must not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:

- Oil and grease concentrations that are in excess of 100 milligrams per liter as analyzed into a grab sample;
- b. Sand, rocks or dirt which could interfere with the collection system.
- Additives used to break down surfactant loads shall comply with GWR Definitions Code of Practice – GWR-CP-EX-DEF.
- d. At no time shall rain water be allowed to enter the collection system via floor drains.

### SAND AND OIL INTERCEPTORS

Sand and oil interceptors are required to be installed and maintained by the Owner of the automobile wash or repair operations within the collection system of GWR facilities. Sand and oil interceptors shall conform to the requirements of this Code of Practice.

### Design

Sand and oil interceptors shall be designed by using the 2000 International Plumbing Code (IPC) IPC 1003.3.4.2

Sand and oil interceptors shall have a minimum capacity of six (6) cubic feet for the first 100 square feet of area to be drained, plus 1 square foot for each additional 100 square feet of area to be drained.

Installation

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A sand and oil interceptor must be located so that it is readily and easily accessible for inspection and maintenance. A sampling point shall be installed as follows:

- a. A sampling tee shall be located at the outlet of the sand and oil interceptor or downstream of the interceptor at a location upstream of any discharge of other waste;
- b. The sampling tee shall be not less than 10.2 cm (4 inches) in diameter, and shall be installed so that it opens in a direction at right angles to and vertically above the flow of the sewer pipe; and
- c. The sampling tee shall be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection.

### Maintenance

An operator of an automobile wash or repair operation shall maintain all sand and oil interceptors in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations so that the sand and oil interceptor functions properly.

An operator of an automobile wash or repair operation must not permit sand and oil to accumulate in a sand and oil interceptor in excess of the lesser of six (6) inches or 25% of the wetted height of the interceptor.

An operator of an automobile wash or repair operation shall not dispose of oil and grease from a interceptor to a sewer. All cleaning shall be accomplished by employing vactor trucks or other means to preclude any sand or oil from entering the collection system.

An operator of an automobile wash or repair operation must not use or permit the use of chemical agents, enzymes, bacteria, solvents, hot water or other agents to facilitate the passage of sand or oil through a sand and oil interceptor.

### Connections to Sand and Oil Interceptors

An operator of an automobile wash or repair operation shall have the following fixtures connected to the sand and oil interceptor system;

a. All floor drains, wash sinks and washing machines.

The following fixtures shall not be connected to a sand and oil interceptor:

- a. Toilets, urinals and hand sinks
- b. Storm drains

### SAMPLING

At the request of GWR, the operator of an automobile wash or repair operation shall confirm the operation of any sand and oil interceptor via analytical testing. This testing shall be performed by an accredited laboratory, and paid for by the owner of the sand and oil interceptor.

### RECORDKEEPING AND RETENTION

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An operator of an automobile wash or repair operation must keep a record at the auto wash or repair operation of all sand and oil interceptor inspection and maintenance activities including:

- a. The date of inspection or maintenance;
- b. The maintenance conducted;
- c. The type and quantity of the material removed from the sand and oil interceptor; and
- d. The location of disposal of the material removed from the sand and oil interceptor.

The records shall be retained for a period of two years, and shall be available on request to GWR Staff.

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### **REVISIONS**

Date	Revision Number	Revisions	OPI
2 June 2008	ORIGINAL (000)		SA
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Responsible Agent: Compliance

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# **Attachment**

"D"

### **ATTACHMENT D**

### Suggested Amendment Language

### Page 4, line 6, ADD new finding of fact no. 6, as follows:

6. We understand and appreciate Staff's concerns. However, it is clear that people or entities that make unauthorized discharges receive a valuable – if unauthorized – service. We have authority to "prescribe... just and reasonable rates and charges to be made and collected, by public service corporations within the state for service rendered therein." (Arizona Constitution, Article 15, Section 3). People or entities that make unauthorized discharges as described in the tariff receive a "service rendered" by a public service corporation "within the state", and it is "just and reasonable" that the person or entity making the unauthorized disposal pay a fee for the costs they cause. Accordingly, we will approve the proposed Unauthorized Discharge Fee Tariff.

Page 4, line 11 (Conclusion of Law No. 3) DELETE "not".

Page 5, line 4 DELETE "denied" and ADD "approved"

Page 5, line 4 ADD new ordering paragraph, as follows:

"IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Global Water – Palo Verde Utilities Company shall file a tariff as approved herein with Docket Control as a compliance matter within 15 days of the effective date of this Decision."